BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $1 00 | Daily Paper, 6 months, $5 00
" " 3 " 3 00 | " " 12 " 8 00

No paper will not be sent to new subscribers without pay in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

Being connected with the PROGRESS establishment, our Job Office equals any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1863.

THE TIDE OF DEATH.

The tide rolls on, the tide rolls on—
The never ceasing tide,
That sweeps the pleasures from our hearts,
The loved ones from our side.

The tide rolls on—wave after wave
Its swelling waters flow;
Before it all is bright and fair,
Behind it all is woe!

The tide rolls on—the soldier's eye
Grows dim beneath its swell;
The scholar shuns the mystic lore
That he hath loved so well.

From kingly hall and lowly cot,
The battle field and hearth,
It sweeps into oblivion's sea
The dwellers on the earth.

Roll on, thou dark and turbid wave!
Thou can'st not bear away,
The record of the good and brave,
That knoweth not decay.

Though fierce may rush the billow's strife,
Though deep thy current be,
Still faith shall lit thy beacon high,
And guide us through thy sea.

COOKING FROM CHINA BERRIES.—The Columbus Sentinel commends its readers to preserve the following receipts:

To obtain good blacking, take a half bushel of China berries, and having them well picked from the stems, put in a kettle, and add three gallons of water; boil down to one gallon, then strain the liquor through a seive, from which the seed and skins, and add as much pine wood (the richer the better) soot as will make a good black, and it is ready for use, a pint to a gallon of a quart of weak vinegar, (or stale beer) to be used with the soot will make it better, and it will be fit for use. Add the whole of one egg to half a gallon of the blacking and it will be fit for use, and equal to any Yankee blacking.

This blacking costs but little besides trouble and we have our boots cleaned with it but little to none in gloss, and it does not soil a white handkerchief.

Let it stand several days before you bottle it off.

THE SUSPENSEMENT OF THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE CONSCRIPTION ACT.—The last wing of the dispatch throws a flood of light upon the condition of things North. Lincoln is *afraid* to undertake to enforce the Conscription Act:

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1863.—There is reason to believe that the execution of the conscription act is to be indefinitely postponed. It was adopted as a measure of precaution to meet emergencies. The opinion has been openly expressed by the highest authorities of this Government, that the armies already in the field are sufficient, and all that will be necessary will be to fill the depleted regiments by recruiting.

FROM CHARLESTON.—The *Mercury* of Wednesday last says:

Intelligence was received yesterday that six Monitors had made their appearance in North Edisto River. There are also evidences of activity on the part of the enemy's forces, and Edisto Island is now occupied in considerable force. One or more regiments were landed there on Saturday. The Yankees are also increasing their forces on Folly Brook's Island. A few days will probably developе the meaning of these movements.

AN ILLINOIS REGIMENT DISBANDED.—The 128th Illinois Regiment, raised in the southern part of that State, had been constantly decreasing in numbers, until barely one hundred, including the line officers, were left. Desertions were of everyday occurrence. At one time only thirty-five were reported on the daily report. On the 5th inst., Adjutant General Thomas issued an order to muster them out of service.

Some fellow writing from Denmark proposes himself as Dictator of the Yankees. "The people," says he, has but two prudent steps; this is to institute a Dictator—a Triarchial Dictatorship in short a philosopher to reorganize the Union, so as science and statistics prescribe." If he be a hit at Lincoln, it is odd that it appears in Raymond's Times.

OBITUARIES.

Killed, in the late skirmish on Core Creek, below Kinston, on the 17th inst., Private JOHN WHALEY, of Company A, 8th N. C. Battalion. He volunteered cheerfully in the service of his country, and had been a true and faithful soldier up to the time of his death. I have often called on select men to volunteer to go where we often stared death in the face, and he was ever ready. As a citizen he was highly honored by his neighbors as a kind husband and father, a valid, unassuming and brave soldier. He leaves a wife and a family of little children who were dependent on him, and brothers and friends to mourn their irreparable loss. In his death they lose a dear husband and brother, our company one of its best comrades, and the Confederacy a most noble soldier.

BROTHER SOLDIER.

Died, at Hospital, Goldsboro', N. C., on the 19th inst., private GEORGE TURNER, of Company A, 8th N. C. Battalion, of fever, contracted in camp. He was among the first to offer his services in Neth'ercutt's gallant old Ranger Company. He was all that speaks well for a true and brave soldier, ever kind and generous with his fellow soldier, always ready and willing, and was in the march to the late fight at Core Creek, but was taken very sick and was compelled to return to camp. He leaves a sister and affectionate young wife, parents and brothers to mourn his loss, and while we sympathize deeply with them in their bereavement, we must cheerfully submit to the Great Disposer of all things, in taking from them a kind husband and brother and our brave comrade in arms.

BROTHER SOLDIER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Chief Enrolling Office,
SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
WADESBORO', N. C., April 21, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT ALL PERSONS in this District seeking exemptions or details, must apply to this Office only. The Commandant of Conscripts will not consider any applications not sent up through the proper channel.

All persons having contracts with Government (except Contractors with Ordnance Department) must have their applications for detail certified to, by the officer with whom the contract was made, as neither unreasonable or excessive. Ordnance Contractors must have their application, for detail, certified to by Captain Burny, Agent Nitre and Mining Bureau, Greensboro', N. C.

All applications for Executive Clemency must be accompanied with Affidavits of at least six highly respectable citizens of the neighborhood, and forwarded through this office.

J. M. LITTLE, 1st Lt. P. A. C. S.,
Enrolling Officer 7th Congressional District.
April 27 4t

NOTICE.

LOST, ON THURSDAY NIGHT'S MAIL TRAIN from Raleigh to Franklinton, my POCKET HOME-SPUN made out of sheepskin, containing $80 in $10 bills, and other smaller bills to the amount of 30 or 40 dollars—in all about $120, and also my discharge papers from the army, 47th Regiment, Co. G, N. C. Troops.

Any person finding my POCKET BOOK will confer a great favor to a soldier who is needy, by informing him of the fact at Louisburg, N. C.

J. A. THOMAS.
April 27-2t*

WHO WANTS A SUBSTITUTE?

A NABLE BODIED MAN, OVER FIFTY YEARS old, a native born citizen of North Carolina, will go as a SUBSTITUTE, and prefers joining a Regiment near Wilmington or Kinston. Price $4000. Address BOX 38, Raleigh, N. C.
April 27-2t*

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1863. NO. 149.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, April 24.

APPLES—Green, scarce	$10
" Dried	$6
BACON—Hog round	90c—$1
BEEF	50c
BEESWAX	$1 75
BEANS	$6
BUTTER	60—$1 25@1 50
CANDLES—Tallow	$1 75
" Wax—By the box	$2
" Adamantine	$5
" Sperm	$6
CORN—per Barrel	$20
CHICKENS	$1 25@1 50
DUCKS	$2
EGGS	60@65c
FLOUR—Family	$50
" Superfine	$40
" Fine	$30
FODDER—Per hundred	$5
FEATHERS	$1
FLAXSEED	$3 @$3 50
GEESE	None
HIDES—Dry	$1 25
" Green	60c
HAY—Per hundred	$3 50
LARD	$1
MOLASSES	$10
MEAL	$5 50
NAILS—Scarce	$1 25
OATS—Per hundred	$4
" Cleaned	$3 bu
PORK	$50 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet	$4
" Irish	$5
PEAS—Ground	$10
" Stock	$5
" White Table	$6
RAGS	8@10c
RICE	25@30c
RYE	$4
SALT	$16
SUGAR—Brown	$1 40
" Coffee	$1 10
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$1 25
WHEAT	$5

Farmers and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate nearly every day in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in market.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS AND BRIGADES OF N. C. REGIMENTS.

We are indebted to John B. Neathery, Clerk in the Adjutant General's Office, for the following statement:

No	COLONEL.	LIEUT. COLONEL.	MAJORS.
1	Jno A McDowell	H A Brown	Jas S Hines
2	William R Cox	W S Stallings	
3	Wm L DeRossett	S D Thruston	W M Parsley
4	Bryan Grimes	James H Wood	E A Osborne
5	Thomas M Garrett	John W Lea	Wm J Hill
6	Isaac E Avery	Robert F Webb	S McD Tate
7	Edw G Haywood	Junius L Hill	W L Davidson
8	Henry M Shaw	James W Hinton	H MacRae
9	Lawrence S Baker	James B Gordon	J H Whitaker
10	Jas A J Bradford	Stephen D Pool	{ H T Guion / T Sparrow
11	C Leventhorpe	Wm J Martin	Egbert A Ross
12	Solomon Williams		D P Rowe
13	Alfred M Scales	Joseph H Hyman	
14	R Tyler Bennett	W A Johnston	L H Hunt
15	William MacRae	W H Yarborough	G W Hammond
16	John S McElroy	Wm A Stowe	H D Lee
17	Wm F Martin	John C Lamb	T H Sharpe
18	Thos J Purdie	Forney George	J D Barry,
19		Wm G Robinson	C M Andrews
20	Thomas F Toon	Nelson Slough	
21			W S Rankin
22	James Conner	C C Cole	Laban Odell
23	Dan'l H Christie	Rob't D Johnston	C C Blacknall
24	Wm J Clarke	John L Harris	T D Love
25	H M Rutledge	Samuel C Bryson	W S Grady
26	H K Burgwyn, Jr	John R Lane	J T Jones
27	John A Gilmer, Jr	G F Whitfield	J C Webb
28	Samuel D Bowe	Wm H A Speer	Sam'l N Stowe
29	Robert B Vance		W B Creasman
30	Francis M Parker	James T Kell	W W Sillers
31	John V Jordan	Edward R Liles	
32	Edmund C Brabble	Wm T Williams	D G Coward
33	Clark M Avery	Robert V Cowan	T W Maynew
34	W L J Lowrance	John L McDowell	
35	Matt W Ransom	John G Jones	J T Johnston
36	No field org'zation		
37	Wm M Barbour	John B Ashcraft	W G Morris
38	Wm J Hoke	John Ashford	M M'Laughlin
39	David Coleman	Frank A Reynolds	
40	No field org'zation		
41	John A Baker		
42	George C Gibbs	John E Brown	C W Bradshaw
43	Thomas S Kenan	Wm G Lewis	W J Boggan
44	Thos G Singeltary	T L Hargrove	C M Stedman
45	J W Morehead	Samuel H Boyd	I R Winston
46	Edward D Hall	W L Saunders	A C M'Calister
47	Geo A Faribault	John A Graves	A D Coudup
48	Robert C Hill	Sam'l A Walkup	A A Hill
49	Lee M McAfee	Jno A Flemming	P B Chambers
50	J A Washington	George Wortham	J C Vanhook
51	Hector McKethan	Caleb B Hobson	J R McDonald
52	James K Marshall	Marcus A Parks	J Q Richardson
53	William A Owens	J T Morehead, Jr	J J Iredell
54	Jas C S McDowell	K M Murchison	A Ellis
55	Jno K Connally	M T Smith	Alfred H Belo
56	Paul F Faison	G Gratiott Luke	H F Schenck
57	Arch'd C Godwin	H C Jones, Jr	J A Craige
58	John B Palmer	Wm W Proffitt	J C Keener
59	Dennis D Ferrebee	Edward Cantwell	J M Mayo
	Jos A McDowell	Wm H Deaver	W M Hardy
61	James D Radcliffe	Wm S Devane	H Harding
62	Robert G A Love	Geo W Clayton	D G McDowell
63	Peter G Evans	Stephen B Evans	J H McNeill
64	Lawrence M Allen	James A Keith	Wm Garrett
65	George N Folk	Thaddeus P Siler	John J Spann

The Regiments are Brigaded as follows:

Clingman's Brigade—8th, 31st, 51st and 61st.
Cooke's Brigade—15th, 27th, 46th and 48th.
Bate's Brigade—29th.
Daniel's Brigade—32d, 43d, 45th, 50th and 53d.
Davis' Brigade—55th.
Hoke's Brigade—6th, 21st, 54th and 57th.
Hampton's Brigade—9th.
Iverson's Brigade—5th, 12th, 20th and 23d.
Lane's Brigade—7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th.
Lee's, W. H. F. Brigade—19th.
Pryor's Brigade—1st and 3d.
Pender's Brigade—13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th.
Pettigrew's Brigade—11th, 26th, 42d, 44th, 47th and 52d.
Ransom's Brigade—24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th.
Ramseur's Brigade—2d, 4th, 14th and 30th.
Robertson's Brigade—41st, 59th and 63d.
Not Brigaded—10th, 17th, 36th, 40th, 58th, 60th, 62d, 64th and 65th.

The following are Infantry Regiments
1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 64th.
The following are Cavalry Regiments:
9th, 10th, 41st, 59th, 63d, 65th.
The following are Artillery Regiments:
10th, 36th, 40th.
The following are the Battalions:
Lieut. Colonel Charles E. Shober's, (formerly Wharton J. Green's) Infantry; Major J. H. Nethercutt's Rangers; Major R. W. Wharton's Sharpshooters; Major John W. Moore's Artillery; Major W. L. Young's Artillery; Major Alex. MacRae's Artillery; Col. Peter Mallett's Camp Guard; Whitford's Battalion, Rangers; Major Alfred H. Baird's Battalion of Cavalry.

Colonel W. H. Thomas' Legion of Highlanders and Indians is composed of one Regiment and one Battalion, and numbers over 1,500 men.

MEETING IN GRANVILLE.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE NOTICE THAT there will be a meeting of the farmers of Granville, at Oxford, on Tuesday, the 5th day of May, to consult as to their duty to their country and themselves in these trying times, and to consider the suggestions made by Gov. Vance in his late Address to the people of the State.

April 24-td

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

SUGAR FOR SALE.

10 HHDS. GOOD BROWN SUGAR, for sale by
A. A. WILLARD,
April 4-1m* Greensboro', N. C.

TEA FOR SALE.

200 LBS. GOOD BLACK AND GREEN TEA, for sale by
A. A. WILLARD,
April 4-1m* Greensboro', N. C.

FOR SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES
" " 8 " " Bonds.
Confederate States Bonds,
Wanted—N. C. 6 per cents Fundable Notes.
Jan 29-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CELEBRATION AND ENTERTAINMENT.

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE, N. C.,
April 22, 1863.

THE YOUNG LADIES OF WAKE FOREST HAVE made arrangements to have, on the evening of Friday, the 1st of May, a concert and tableaux for the benefit of the soldiers.

The day will be devoted to the exercises of a Sabbath-school celebration—to which several schools have been invited—consisting of music, speeches and the usual routine attending such festivals. Owing to circumstances we are compelled to restrict our invitations to the celebration to schools and persons who will bring their "forages." Those who comply with our wishes in this respect will be gladly received.

By permission of P. A. Dunn, Superintendent of the R. & G. R. R., the cars will stop at Wake Forest in the morning and at night for the accommodation of those who wish to avail themselves of that opportunity to attend the celebration and entertainment.

Supper will be provided for visitors at one or two public houses.

YOUNG LADIES.
April 25-2t

CASH FOR RAGS.

I WILL GIVE THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR all kinds of Cotton or Linen Rags—Old Rope, Bagging and refuse cotton. Bring them to my store, just back of the Market House, and get the cash or family groceries for them.

JORDAN WOMBLE.
April 25 1m* Hargett street, Raleigh, N. C.

P. S.—They must be washed clean.

OLD CAST IRON WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR THE NAVY DEpartment, OLD CAST IRON, for which will be paid, delivered at any railroad station, five (5) cents per pound. Apply to

J. J. ROBERSON,
April 25 tf Goldsboro', N. C.

WANTED.

50 SHARES OF STOCK IN THE BANK OF NORTH Carolina or Cape Fear Bank. Persons having Stock for sale in any of the North Carolina Banks will please give us a call.

JNO. G. WILLIAMS & CO.
April 24-1w*

NOTICE TO DELEGATES TO THE EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION AT COLUMBIA, S. C., APRIL 23TH, 1863.

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE FOLLOWING RAILroads have kindly consented to carry delegates attending the Convention free both ways, viz: The Petersburg and Weldon Railroad and the South Side Railroad.

The following by paying one fare, will grant return tickets, viz: The Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and the North Carolina Railroad.

It is presumed that the same privilege will be given delegates by the Presidents of the Railroads in the other States, from whom the committee have not received any response.

C. H. WILEY,
J. D. CAMBELL,
W. J. PALMER,
April 22-5t Ex. Com. of the Edu. Asso. of N. C.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

CREECH & LITCHFORD.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP in the General Auction and Commission business, viz., for the sale of Goods, Wares and Merchandize, Real and Personal Property, &c., &c.

Our Store is large and commodious, fronting on Fayetteville and Harget streets, in the centre of the business of the city, and universally conceded to be the best location in the place for the business.

Both of us having been engaged for the past seventeen years in the Mercantile or Auction business in this city, we flatter ourselves that we can make it to the interest of parties to make their consignments to us for either private Commission or Auction sales.

A. CREECH,
April 21 1m J. J. LITCHFORD.

Wilmington and Weldon R. R Co.,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Wilmington, April 17th, 1863.

DIVIDEND No. 23.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A DIVIDEND of Ten (10) per cent. on the Capitol Stock of this Company, payable on and after 15th May next.

Transfer Books will be closed from 1st to 15th May.

L. H. DeROSSET,
April 21-1awtd Secretary.

WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE 15,000 000 CONFEDERATE Loan. Also N. C. $1 and $2 Treasury Notes.
April 17-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

WANTED.

A LADY WHO CAN TEACH THE ENGLISH branches, with the rudiments of music, desires a situation as teacher. Address, stating salary, "Miss M.," Thomasville, N. C.
March 11-tf

BOARD! BOARD! BOARD!

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE had in one of the most central and pleasant parts of this city by applying immediately to D. H. BRENN, 1st two story house in the rear of Mr. Pullen's Hotel, on Martin street, Raleigh.
Dec 18-tf

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.

ON THE 1ST DAY OF JUNE THIS POPULAR place of Summer Resort will be opened for the reception of visitors.

Owing to the very great scarcity of provisions of all kinds we can only accommodate a limited number of boarders. We will use every effort to render our guests comfortable, and promise to spare no pains or expense in supplying our table with the best the market can produce. Our rates of board shall be advertised in due time.

BLACKNALL & CO., Proprietors.

P. S.—A good HOUSEKEEPER for the coming season, one who has had experience in a public house. She must be lady-like in her deportment and in every way competent to fill the place. The best of references will be required. None others need apply. Write immediately and state how long and where you have been in business, the price you require, and the reference you can give.

Standard copy till forbid.
April 15-tf B. & CO.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE business at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.
Feb 24-2m

BRISTLES! BRISTLES! BRISTLES!

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS WILL BE paid per pound for BRISTLES, at
P. THIEMS' STORE,
Nov 27-tf Near Tooles'.

REWARDS.

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM CHAMBERS COUNTY, ALAbama, Jan. 27th, a negro man named, BURT, about thirty years old, six feet one inch high, two middle fingers crisped from a burn. He has a pass and was detected on the N. C. Railroad on the 16th inst., making his way to Raleigh, and jumped off at or near Mel-can's station. The above reward will be given if delivered to me or confined so I get him. Address me at Cusseta, Ala.

J. L. BARTEE.
Feb 18-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

PLOUGH CASTINGS.

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES, WHO NEED THEM, WILL be furnished with PLOUGH CASTINGS at the old price, by calling at our Foundry (Burns' old stand.)

SHAY, WILLIAMS & CO.
April 24-1w* Standard copy one month.

NOTICE.

A DESIRABLE TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE FIFteen miles from Raleigh in Wake county, N. C., containing eighteen hundred and ninety-one acres, four or five hundred acres in a state of cultivation. The improvements on it are new and of the finest and best character, such as out houses, Gin House, &c, &c. All of which the subscriber will sell at auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, on Saturday the 2nd day of May, 1863, commencing at 12 o'clock.

JNO. P. COOK.
April 22-4d

WANTED.

EMPTY BLACKING-BOXES IN ANY QUANTITIES, for which a liberal price will be paid. Apply at the PROGRESS OFFICE.
April 8-tf

NORTH CAROLINA CHRISTAIN ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

IT IS CONTEMPLATED TO RESUME THE PUBlication of the *North-Carolina Christian Advocate* at an early day, under the patronage of the North Carolina Conference, and under the direction and ownership of a joint stock Company, composed of ministers and laymen, to secure its permanency.

It will be as its name imports, a CHRISTIAN *Advocate*.—It will sustain and defend the doctrines and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and labor to advance Christ's Kingdom on earth, and to promote peace and good will among all men.

Besides its earnest, *religious* character, it shall be an advocate of the moral, educational and industrial progress of North Carolina—a welcome visitor to every *family* and to the camps of our brave soldiers, and a faithful chronicler of what may be useful and interesting, and of the current news.

All our traveling and local ministers and the stockholders of the Company, are specially requested to act as Agents for the paper.

The old subscribers of the *Advocate* will be supplied with the *new series*, to the full amount due them at the time of its suspension, but as the mail books are not in the possession of the Editor, he must rely on the old subscribers themselves and the Agents, to furnish him with their names and post offices and the amount due them.

The *Advocate* will be well printed on good paper, and will contain an amount of reading matter equal to any paper in the State.

During the continuance of war prices, the subscription price will be $3 per annum, always in advance.

Agents who send us ten or more *new* subscribers and the *Cash*, will be entitled to a copy of the paper for one year. It is desirable that a large list be sent in at once.

Address WM. E. PELL, *Editor*.
Raleigh, N. C. Jan. 2, 1863.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO EVERYBODY!!!

THE FOLLOWING RECIPES HAVING BEEN THOroughly tested and extensively used for years, are recommended to all who wish to manufacture articles of convenience or luxury either for use in their own families or for sale.

1. Washing Fluid—saves one-half the Soap and all the Labor.
2. Silver Plating Fluid—for Plating Spoons, Brasses, &c
3. A Superior Shaving and Toilet Soap.
4. Waterproof Mixture for Boots, Shoes, Harness, &c—very valuable.
5. Detergent Paste—never fails to remove Mildew, Iron Rust, &c., from Linen.
6. Excellent White Spruce Beer.
7. Superior Ginger Pop.
8. To destroy Lice upon Plants.
9. Portable Lemonade—very fine for Camp use.
10. Extrait Eau de Cologne—a celebrated French Recipe.
11. A very superior Ice Cream.
12. "French Polish"—a little rubbed on Pianos, Furniture, &c., is better than two coats of Varnish.
13. Water and Fireproof Cement for broken China, Crockery and Glass—a Recipe every family should have.

The above will be furnished (by mail) at the following rates: One for $2.00; four for $5.00; eight for $6.00, or the whole thirteen for $10. Address, (enclosing money and 10 cent stamp,) Box 75, Raleigh, N. C.
March 24-1w

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.
Post Office, Raleigh, N. C.

NORTHERN MAIL OPENS DAILY AT			7.30	A. M.
Eastern	"	"	7.30	"
Fayetteville	"	"	8.30	"
Western	"	"	11	"
Augusta	"	"	7.30	"
Eagle Rock Mail opens Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays at			12	M.
Summerville opens Thursday at			5	P. M.
Carthage opens Thursdays and Sundays at			11	A. M.
Roxboro opens Wednesday at			11	"
Leachburg opens Wednesdays at			12	M.
Northern mail closes daily at			9	A. M.
Eastern mail closes daily at			9	"
Fayetteville mail closes daily at			9	P. M.
Western mail closes daily at			9	"
Augusta mail closes daily at			9	"
Eagle Rock mail closes Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays at			2	"
Summerville closes Fridays at			8	A. M.
Carthage closes Tuesdays and Thursdays at			2	P. M.
Roxboro closes Wednesdays at			1	"
Leachburg closes Wednesdays at			1	"

The Office will be open for the delivery of mail from 7.30 A. M. to 7 P. M. during the week. And from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. and 4 to 2 P. M. on Sundays.

The public are required to transact their business during office hours.

GEO. T. COOKE, P. M.
March 18-tf

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
RALEIGH, N. C.
(Office on Fayetteville Street.)

WILL GIVE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO sales and purchases of State and Confederate Bonds, Bank and other Stocks, collection of Claims, and any business connected with the different departments of the State government.

Bank notes of all Southern States bought and sold.

REFERENCES.
O G Parsley, Wilmington.
W A Wright, " do.
John D Williams, Fayetteville.
W G Broadfoot, " do.
J J Blackwood, Charlotte.
W K Lane, Wayne county.
John D Whitford, Craven county.
Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance county.
Hon W N Edwards, Warren county.
Hon D W Courts, Rockingham county.
H W Guion, Lincoln county.
And citizens of Raleigh generally.
Jan 14-tf

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by PRAIRIE & JACK,
March 19-tf Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED.

CONFEDERATE TREASURY NOTES, DATED July 25, 1861, and payable two years after date.
March 31-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

A SUBSTITUTE IS WANTED IMMEDIATELY, for which a good price will be paid. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.
April 18-3w

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the Daily Progress:

ONE SQUARE OF TWELVE LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$1 00	Two weeks	$3 00
Two days	1 50	One month	10 00
Three days	2 00	Two months	15 00
Four days	2 50	Three months	20 00
Five days	3 00	Six months	30 00
One week	5 00	Twelve months	50 00

Twelve lines or less count a square, and additions in squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons except where special contracts are made. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement.

HOTELS

RANGER HOUSE,
WEST SIDE OF RAILROADS,
Goldsboro', N. C.
Right Hand Side Going South.
Left Hand Side Going North.
MEALS READY ON ARRIVAL OF THE CARS.
ATTACHED:
One of the Best Barber Shops.
The public may expect
GOOD FARE,
Attentive Servants, accommodating officers, with every other comfort found in a SOUTHERN HOTEL.

T. A. GRANGER,
(Late of the Atlantic House, Beaufort, N. C.,)
Jan 16 Proprietor.

BREAKFAST, Dinner and Supper Hours
GOING NORTH, BREAKFAST 7.15 A. M.,
DINNER GOING SOUTH, 2½ P. M.
GOING NORTH SUPPER 8.30, P. M.

MRS. GRISWOLD'S HOTEL,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.
Right Hand Side going NORTH—Left Hand Side going SOUTH.

Baggage taken to and from the Railroad free of charge. Passengers stopping at this Hotel may rely on good Fare, good Rooms, and every comfort that can be had.

An addition of sixteen large, comfortable and well furnished rooms, renders it as complete as any establishment in the State.

A good Barber Shop is attached to the Hotel.

Meals ready on the Arrival of the Cars.

The Cars leave daily.

nov 11 SUSAN A. GRISWOLD & SON.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IT HAS BECOME APPARENT TO ME and to all who are interested in the welfare of the State, and who have any feelings of humanity for suffering among their fellow-men, from the cries which reach us from the poor in all sections of the land, that starvation will be the fate of many of our heretofore favored people, unless the *crime of speculating in the necessaries of life* can be arrested; and whereas; it is my bounden duty to protect the citizens of the State, of which I have the honor to be the Chief Magistrate, against the evils consequent upon this crime, to the utmost of my ability:

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of State issue this Proclamation, forbidding all persons, for the space of thirty days from the date hereof, from exporting any of the following articles beyond the limits of the State; to wit: any Salt, Bacon, Pork, Beef, Corn, Meal, Flour, Wheat, Potatoes, Shoes, Leather, Hides, Cotton Cloth, and Yarn, and Woolen Cloth.

From this prohibition the following persons are to be excepted: All Quartermasters and Commissary Agents of the Confederate Government, and of any State of the Confederacy, exhibiting proper evidence of their official character. Also, all Agents of any County, District, Town or Corporation, of other States, who shall exhibit satisfactory proof of their Agency for the purchase of such articles for such County, District, Town or Corporation, for public uses, or for distribution at cost and transportation, and not for resale or profit. Also, all persons whether residents or non-residents of the State who may purchase any of said articles for their private use, of which, before the articles are removed, their oath, before a Justice of the Peace, may be taken as evidence. The exception is to extend to Salt made by non-residents on the sea coast and in their own works, and to cargoes entering a port of this State from abroad.

Any of said articles that may be stopped *in transitu* from our borders are to be confiscated to the use of the State. The Colonels of Militia throughout the State are enjoined to see that this Proclamation is enforced.

I earnestly appeal to all good citizens to sustain and aid me in carrying out the object this Proclamation is designed, as far as possible, to effect.

In Witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, (SEAL) hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at our City of Raleigh, this 13th day of April, A. D., 1863, and in the year of our Independence the 87th.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.
R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.
April 13-2w
All papers in the State copy two weeks and send bills to Executive Office.

LACK & FARRISS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an assortment of

CITIZENS' AND MILITARY CLOTHING.

The business will be carried on under the direct supervision of W. C. M. FARRISS, and satisfaction guaranteed to our patrons. An experienced hand will go to the Camps to take measures for uniforms when ordered.

G. A. LACK.....C. M. FARRISS.
April 7-tf

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, P. ANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Hargett street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Smedes and Professor Hansen.
Jan 19-tf

GEORGE BISHOP & CO., HILLSBORO', N. C.

HAS AND WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND a very superior lot of Mahogany Burial Cases of all sizes, which he can furnish to those needing them, at any point on the N. C. R. R., by the first train after the order is received by train or telegraph. Ready for shipment in all cases when order is received.
Feb 24-3m

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO DESIRE TO PRESERVE THEMSELVES at the office of the Surgeon General, between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m., will be vaccinated free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 20-tf Surgeon General of N. C.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 4, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply to me.

T. J. HOGG, Capt. C. S. A.
In charge of Ordnance.
Dec. 8-tf

NOTICE.

I HEREBY FORBID ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE hired Negroes from J. P. H. Russ, belonging to the estate of John Hutchins, deceased, paying the hire to the said J. P. H. Russ, as I shall claim the right to collect the hire as Executor of deceased.

JAMES P. HUTCHINS, Executor.
April 13-1May.

FOR RENT.

THE HOUSE AND LOT RECENTLY OCCUPIED BY John Hutchins, deceased, in Raleigh, to for rent. Possession given 1st of May. Apply to

JOHN P. HUTCHINS, Executor.
April 13-1May.

IMPROVED STOCK OF SHEEP.

A FEW LAMBS OF THE SOUTH DOWN COTS-WOLD AND FRENCH MERINO cross for sale.

CHAS. MANLY.
April 13-4awtw*

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE BY THE Factory of PRAIRIE & JACK,
March 24-tf. Raleigh, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1863.

The funding of Treasury Notes will not save the currency unless the spirit of speculation can be suppressed, and the speculation and monopoly now going on in every article of prime necessity be put a stop to. We care not what may be the professions of men, unless we all come to the assistance of the government it cannot prosecute the war and preserve its currency. The government must have supplies for the army, and they should be furnished at reasonable prices, and every man who demands an exorbitant price from the government is a public enemy.

The present Congress will probably adjourn this week, and that too, we fear, without any legislation to prevent speculation and extortion. One case of deliberate swindling has come to light that deserves special mention. A lot of hay recently impressed for the use of the government, in Virginia, under the late act of Congress, was valued and appraised by the arbitrators, at twenty dollars per hundred. Now, if the government must pay twenty dollars a hundred for hay and in proportion for all other supplies for the army, how is the currency to be maintained? The thing is impossible, and fund as much as we may, the issue required will be so great that it must inevitably become valueless.

The enemy having failed in all their plans for our subjugation, have now proclaimed their determination to starve us into submission. This seems their last and only hope, and certainly the man who will require twenty dollars a hundreds for hay must want them to succeed. Is there no patriotism left? Will our producers allow the army to suffer for want of supplies, or demand such prices for articles furnished as to destroy the credit of the government? The masses of our people have sacrificed much and suffer much, but they should remember that everything is involved in the contest, and that unless the government succeeds and the independence of the South is achieved, we not only lose everything in the way of property, but become the slaves of those who make war on us. The government must be sustained, the army supported, and the value of the currency preserved, or even the immense profits of speculators will pass from them. If for the love of gain we lose sight of our duty to the government, and the cause is thereby permitted to fail, the enemy will make a clean sweep, and not only prospective profits but that which we have will be taken away.

The armies of the enemy are badly demoralized, the war is becoming more and more unpopular with the masses at the North every day, and if our people will but stand up and perform the full measure of their duty—be true to themselves—this war may yet be brought to a close before the end of Lincoln's term, possibly before the close of the present year. We know that there is scarcity in the land, but the best informed believe that there is enough for the army and the people if properly distributed. Let this be done, and let men turn away from speculation and try to produce something for man and beast. And let no man dare refuse Confederate money for his surplus provisions, for the currency must be protected at all hazards. It was believed that the large amount withdrawn from circulation by funding would materially reduce the prices of provisions throughout the country. We are sorry to say that such has not been the case, but that on the contrary, in many sections there is a tendency upwards. Nor is it attributable to the abundance of currency—it is because nearly everything in the way of provisions is in the hands of speculators, and can only be reached as they are disposed to deal it out, and at prices fixed by the monopolists themselves. If the government cannot devise some means by which extortion and monopoly can be suppressed, it will not be long before the violence of the mob will make examples of some of the miserable creatures, and then possibly trade and traffic will assume a more healthy state. One thing is certain, if is not the quantity of Confederate money in circulation that causes it to depreciate in value, but the villiany and rascality of speculators and monopolists. Congress could not do a better thing than to conscript every man, regardless of age or condition, caught hoarding grain or provisions; and he who refuses Confederate notes for his surplus should be put to work on the fortifications with ball and chain for the remainder of the war.

If the government does not put a stop to speculation and monopoly, by some means, and thereby restore confidence to the currency, the cause is in great peril.

Deaths, Obituaries, Tributes of Respect, &c., are all charged for as other advertisements, and persons sending us such announcements must send the money to pay for the same or they will not appear. They will cost one dollar for every fifty words in the manuscript. So after the notice is written the cost can easily be arrived at by counting the words. When the money is not sent they will be thrown aside. Remember this and send the money, or keep the notices. We charge for everything of the kind.

FLATTERING PROSPECTS.—An intelligent farmer of this county (Wake,) assures us that the Wheat prospects were never better than now, and that the general prospect for seeding and harvesting a large general crop this year, is good.

We are glad to learn also from gentlemen from some of the best Wheat growing counties of the Western part of the State that the prospect is as flattering as could be wished.

Twenty-five of the Yankee prisoners confined in Castle Thunder, Richmond, attempted to escape on Wednesday night last, but their plans were discovered in time and the effort proved a failure.

Mrs. Laurens Hinton and Mrs. T. H. Sauls have sent garden seeds to this office for Camp Holmes, which shall be forwarded.

FROM CHARLESTON.—It was rumored last night on the streets, upon the authority of the "reliable gentleman" who arrived by the Savannah train, that the enemy was landing a force in the neighborhood of Pocotaligo, but we could get no official confirmation of the statement.—*Savannah Republican.*

If we are to have a fight anywhere during the Spring it will most probably occur in the West—Tennessee or Alabama. The enemy in that direction seem to be active, and if Burnside is coming down as is most probable to the assistance of Rosecrans, and Generals Johnson and Bragg in their front with an army spoiling for a fight, we don't see how they are to be kept apart long. We do not know what our force is in Tennessee but we take it for grated it is large enough for any army the enemy will bring against them, and that whenever Rosecrans does advance he will be defeated.

If the enemy concentrates an immense force in Tennessee or North Alabama, and Gen. Bragg shall find himself too week, there are many thousand men around Charleston and Savannah that will not be needed there any more soon, if ever, and they can be transferred to the army of Tennessee; and should it be deemed necessary the gallant and victorious Beauregard may be sent with them.

A large number of Hooker's men are to be musted out very soon and we have no idea of a demonstration towards Richmond during the Spring or Summer, if ever. Along the whole coast we see nothing to be alarmed at. The enemy show no disposition to fight anywhere and no battles need be expected in the East. Had the Yankees been disposed to fight they had an opportunity recently at Washington, but the fact is they have no desire to meet our troops. They may reinforce at Newbern but not for an advance—it is simply to enable them to *hold* Newbern and Washington, and the same monotony and inaction that have characterized the enemy heretofore will continue along the coast from New Orleans to Fortress Monroe.

In the West however there is more activity and the fight of the Spring campaign—possibly of the war—will probably be fought in the next thirty or sixty days between the forces under Bragg and Rosecrans, assisted by additions hereafter to be made to both armies. We have nearly or quite as much confidence in the army of Bragg as we have in the tried veterans of Lee, and let the blow come when it may we are sanguine as to the result. The enemy have achieved nothing as yet to rekindle the war fever at the North, nor do we think the coming fight in Tennessee will revive their martial spirit.

The Editor of the *Register* again twits us about leaving Newbern and our office there falling into the hands of the Yankees. True, we left our property in Newbern, to follow our friends and the fortunes of the South, but we had weighed the matter well before we took the step, and have nothing to regret. Had the Editor of the *Register* been in our place he would probably have stayed. Some who held the same *faith* with the gentleman, and who were quite as *fiery* and boastful as he is, did stay, and should the Yankees ever possess themselves of Raleigh, we have no idea he will move a peg. It is evident that the Editor of the *Register* knows but very little about the public sentiment of North Carolina, and that he cares less for the good name of the State and the fair fame of her citizens. Should we ever desire to make a charge against the loyalty of any citizen, we shall do so fairly and squarely, without equivocation or innuendo, and hold ourself responsible to sustain the charge; and if the Editor of the *Register* or any of the small clan for whom he speaks and in whose service he is, wants to question our loyalty, we call upon them not to skulk about like cowardly curs whispering what they are afraid to avow boldly and openly, but to come out with distinct charges. Let these braggarts and traducers of their betters assail us if they dare, in a distinct manner, and we promise them their charges shall be promptly met, *and that too not on paper.*

We have sacrificed too much in the present war to let our reputation as a loyal citizen suffer at the hands of any man—certainly not at the hands of cowardly dastards who have never turned a finger to free their State from invasion.

The Editor of the *Register* is much concerned about our leaving our printing office in Newbern. We are happy to be able to inform him that we have bought and nearly paid for another, and that those groveling whelps who loathe a *free press* and despise an *independent journalist* will hardly be gratified in their wish to see us beggared.

PROVISIONS IN THE COUNTRY.—We present below the plan suggested by the Secretary of War to ascertain the amount of provisions in the country, with a view to get at the surplus for the subsistence of the army:

I. Let the people in each county, parish, or ward, select at public meeting, as early as convenient, a committee of three or more discreet citizens, charged with the duties hereinafter mentioned.

II. Let it be the duty of this committee to ascertain from each citizen in the county or parish what amount of surplus meat, whether bacon, pork or beef, he can spare for the use of the army, after reserving a supply for his family and those dependent on him for food.

Let this committee fix a price which is deemed by them a just compensation for the articles furnished, and inform the citizens what this price is, so that each may know, before delivery, what price is to be paid for the articles furnished.

Let this committee make arrangements for the transportation of the supplies to some convenient depot, after consultation with the officers who are to receive them.

Let the committee make delivery of the supplies on receiving payment of the price, and assume the duty of paying it over to the citizens who have furnished the supplies.

III. Where the duty of the committee is performed in any town or city in which there may be a quartermaster or Commissary, no further duty need be required of them than to deliver to the officer a list of the names of the citizens and the supplies which each is ready to furnish, and the price fixed; whereupon the officer will himself gather the supplies and make payment.

IV. Where the supplies are furnished in the country the cost of transportation to the depot will be paid by the government, in addition to the price fixed by the committee.

V. As this appeal is made to the people for the benefit of our brave defenders now in the army, the Department relies with confidence on the patriotism of the people that no more than just compensation would be fixed by the committees, nor accepted by those whose chief motive will be to aid their country, and not make undue gain out of the need of our noble soldiers.

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

A private letter from Carroll, county Miss., reports excellent prospects of a wheat crop in that portion of the State.—*Appeal.*

A SHOOTING AFFAIR AT RICHMOND.

An exciting affair in which one man lost his life, took place in Richmond on Friday afternoon. We copy the following, giving the particulars of the matter, from the *Enquirer* of Saturday:

An Exciting Shooting Affair—Robert E. Dixon, Clerk of the House of Representatives, Killed.—An affair occurred on yesterday afternoon, about two o'clock, on the corner of Bank and Tenth streets, which resulted in the death of Robt. E. Dixon, Clerk of the Confederate House of Representatives, who was shot through the heart by Robert T. Ford, until recently journalizing clerk for the same body, under Dixon. From the statements of witnesses, and persons intimate with the parties and cognizant of the main facts connected with the affair, we present the following particulars:

Mr. Dixon was a citizen of Columbus, Ga., where his family, consisting of a wife and three children, reside. His age was about thirty-one years. In person, he was some five feet four inches in height, of muscular frame, dark complexion, with black hair and whiskers. In manners he was polite, and in habits somewhat retired, though social and convivial among friends. Upon the meeting of the regular Congress of the Confederate States, at its opening session, in December, 1861, Mr. Dixon was elected Clerk of the House, and having the appointment of his assistants, he selected as Journalizing Clerk, Robt. T. Ford, a native of Kentucky.

Mr. Ford is a young man of scarcely more than 27 years of age. He has a wife, now residing in Amelia county, Virginia, and in no condition to receive the news of this unfortunate occurrence. In personnel, Mr. Ford is slender, some five feet eight inches in height, of light complexion, light, curly hair, and wears a light moustache. He rarely appeared in company, and seemed to pay attention to his duties.

Some recent delays in the writing up of the journals, it appears, caused Mr. Dixon to make some complaint about them, and on Wednesday evening or Thursday morning he discharged him from the post. During the day, on Thursday, a letter was received by Mr Dixon, at his desk in the House, which proved to be from Ford, in which he gave a review of his past conduct as a journalizing clerk, and closed by intimating that, if he were not reinstated by five o'clock that evening, Dixon might expect an attack on sight.

He was not reinstated, and the presumption is, Mr. Dixon prepared himself for the emergency. Early yesterday afternoon Mr. Dixon, while walking down Main street, understood that Ford was looking for him in the vicinity, and taking the advice of friends, he went into a store for the purpose of avoiding him. After remaining some time, he went out, passed up Tenth street, and upon reaching the south-east corner, he encountered Ford, who was approaching on the north side of Bank street. Witnesses are not positive as to who drew the first weapon. Ford was seen to draw a large Navy revolver, six shooter, and Dixon was seen with a Derringer. Both were firing before any fixed attention could be bestowed upon either one or the other. Ford fired five shots, and Dixon one; and as Dixon was in the act of aiming a second Derringer, he leaned forward, ran partly across the street, towards Ford, and fell upon his face, dead.

Ford was arrested on the spot by Detective Goodrich, who had witnessed part of the affair, but was unable to put a stop to it in time, the shooting having been performed too rapidly and desperately to admit of immediate physical interference. Dixon was taken up and conveyed into the passage of an adjacent house, where his wound was examined. The bullet had entered the right breast, about three inches below the nipple, in a diagonal direction to the left, piercing the heart in its course.

Ford was immediately after lodged in prison by High Constable Freeman. A jury of inquest was summoned and sworn, together with witnesses, upon the view of the body, at half past three o'clock, after which the investigation was postponed until five o'clock, when it was conducted at the establishment of Belvin & Atkinson, on 12th street, whither the body had been conveyed to be prepared for the grave.

Facts substantially the same as the above, were there elicited.

It is stated that during the firing by the above parties, a bullet from Ford's pistol traversed Tenth, crossed Main street, and struck a soldier in the groin, who was walking along the south side of the street. He was hastily placed in a carriage by comrades and taken away, before any facts as to his name or the exact character of his wound could be ascertained.

THE SITUATION AT SUFFOLK.

The *Examiner* of Saturday says:

The War Department is still without any official information from Suffolk. On inquiry there last night, we could learn nothing. From the time of beseiging the place, now more than one week, it is said no official advices have been received from Gen. Longstreet, and the public are left no better information than can be sifted out of the wild rumors that are passed from man to man. It is now thought that Gen. Longstreet does not design an attack on the place, or else he would not so long delay the blow. The movement is thought to have another object than the capture of Suffolk.

The private advices we get from Suffolk, on the contrary, represent a battle still imminent. Parties from there report that our forces have not receded one inch from the position occupied last week by them. The advanced pickets of the two armies are not more than five hundred yards apart, and our troops are said to hold Keeling's farm, in a few miles of Suffolk, where some of our men were captured on last Sunday night. The object of holding this point is to command the river and prevent the enemy's gunboats from passing up. A few days more will probably develop what is intended by this movement against Suffolk.

The *Express* of Saturday gives the following additional particulars:

We could glean nothing of interest from passengers by the train from Petersburg yesterday afternoon. Our forces are still occupying an advanced position, and there are no indications of falling back.

A gentleman, who has recently been within one mile of Suffolk, informs us that the following well known citizens have been arrested by the Yankees since the advance of our forces, and are now in jail: Dr. R. H. Webb, John R. Kilby, Jos. B. Norfleet, Wilson Norfleet, Wm. D. McClenny, Chas. Walters, Elija Langston, Elisha Everett, Richard Hozier, Robt. M. Darden, Mills E. Riddick, John C. Cobson, E. E. Phillips, R. L. Tynes, Dr. Robert Tynes, Henry Rawls, Richard Eppes.

The dwellings of the following persons, most of them very valuable, have been burnt by the enemy: Nathaniel E. Pruden, Nathaniel G. Norfleet, Richard T. Riddick, John D. McClenny, Geo. R. Smith, Thos. Griggs, Francis H. Rawls.

Shells were thrown through several buildings without giving the inmates any notice whatever. Among the residences thus served is the elegant mansion of McKim Lacompte, Esq.

Mrs. George R. Smith, was shot down while attempting to escape from her dwelling, behind which a number of Yankee pickets had taken shelter. She was carried into Suffolk badly wounded, but her fate so far is unknown within our lines.

Eli Johnson, a well known free negro living near Suffolk has been hung by order of Gen. Longstreet. Johnson was quite active in extending aid to the invaders, and a large quantity of corn and bacon known to have been stolen by the Yankees was found secreted at his house.

The Bethlehem Church, a beautiful building situated about three miles from Suffolk, has been shamefully desecrated. The trees around have been cut down, the blinds of the building torn away, the glass broken, the seats and pulpit burnt, the gallery flown up and carried off, and a large [illegible] in the middle of the floor of the audience room where the Yankees have placed dirt and built fires to cook their meals. On the walls of the building obscene pictures have been drawn, and other [illegible] indecent for repetition, are everywhere prominent.

From Longstreet's Army—Heroic Devotion of our Troops to the Cause.

CAMP 41ST REGT., N. C. T.,
April 23, 1863.

DEAR PROGRESS:—Having been discharged a few days since from a hospital in Raleigh, where I have for the last six weeks been sick with Pneumonia, I proceeded to the present scene of conflict in Virginia—I mean the army besieging Suffolk. On arriving at our former encampment, near Franklin, I found it deserted except by a few who were not able for duty, left to take care of the surplus baggage. From the many rumors, brought to the Hospital during my stay there, by broken down and sick soldiers, of the great demoralization of our army, I dreaded to meet it. But I was agreeably disappointed. Never was our army in better spirits—I believe never in as good—never was it in such good condition—never so eager to meet the enemy. A more self-sacrificing and patriotic army never carried sword and musket than the present Confederate States Army; and woe to an equal number of the enemy who dares to meet it on the field. We content ourselves with any privations, as we are satisfied that the authorities and the people at home are doing the best they can for us. When we suffer it only makes our cause more sacred, and we the more eager to avenge ourselves on a base enemy who would thus disturb our peaceful homes.

Of Gen. Longstreet's movements or his intentions I can tell you very little, as he keeps his own counsels. He has Suffolk in a state of seige and heavy skirmishing is going on almost continually; our loss so far has been very trifling. By mismanagement we lost one battery of artillery in an engagement with the gunboats a few days since. But while the enemy can boast over this little piece of a victory their loss of one boat and two others disabled, stares them in the face; while the gallant Longstreet holds unbounded sway over the Nansemond river. Longstreet's intention is yet a mystery to all. Whether he intends to take Suffolk or not, is unknown, but one thing, be assured, whatever may be his plans they will be accomplished. He has taken thousands of pounds of bacon, and a large quantity of forage. The army here is on full rations. From one individual he took thirty thousand pounds of bacon, which had been collected for the Yankee Commissaries.

If anything of importance transpires I will let you know.

Yours, &c. W. D. H.

FROM VICKSBURG—PASSAGE OF THE GUNBOATS &c.—From the *Mississippian* of the 17th, we learn the following particulars concerning the passage of a number of gunboats by Vicksburg, on the night of the 16th:

Last night about twelve o'clock, the enemy's upper fleet was discovered approaching Vicksburg, in force, with the intention doubtless of relieving Farragut from his awkward position below. The signal was immediately given, and our artillerist were instantly at their batteries, fully prepared for action.

It was soon perceived that the enemy were coming in numbers. As the approaching gunboats got within range of the batteries they were duly saluted from our heaviest guns, with the missiles of destruction. The enemy replied warmly, but their guns so greatly elevated that their shot passed over the heads of citizens who were assembled on Sky Parlor hill to witness the fight. The force of the enemy numbered eight gunboats, no doubt of the first class, as their mission was a most hazardous one, which Admiral Porter had learned to his cost by previous essays of the same nature. The result was that two of the squadron turned and put back as fast as steam could propel them—one took fire from our shells and burnt up in front of the city, and five passed down, more or less injured, but to what extent of course is at present unknown.

If they were not too badly crippled for service, Admiral Farragut has now eight armed vessels between Vicksburg and Port Hudson. We surmise that by the time these additional five pass the Warrenton and Grand Gulf batteries, they will be in a rather bad plight to relieve the Hartford Albatross and Switzerland, which, at last accounts were lying in sight of Port Hudson, as it were in prison—"between hawk and buzzard."

The cannonading was heard distinctly in this city.

FROM TENNESSEE AND ALABAMA.—The *Rebel* of the 22d has the following:

The irrepressible Wheeler has made another successful *soirte* upon the Yankee wagon trains. Parties from Tullahoma who arrived here last evening report that he swam the Cumberland river with his command and captured a whole train of wagons, besides killing and capturing about forty of the guard. All continues quiet along our lines in front of Tullahoma, and the enemy have not advanced.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* of Sunday has the following special dispatch from Tuscumbia:

TUSCUMBIA, April 18.—There was heavy fighting yesterday west of here. Your regiment, Roddy's, Julien's and Baxter's battalions were all engaged.—They fought all day and camped within one mile of each other last night. Ten miles west of here the enemy have five regiments of cavalry, two of infantry and ten pieces of artillery. We whipped them yesterday, killing a great many and capturing 160 prisoners and two pieces of artillery. The fight is to be renewed to-day.

FROM FREDERICKSBURG.—A dispatch from Fredericksburg says:

A rumor reached here last night that the enemy had crossed at Port Royal. On investigation I find that up to last night ten boats containing each about thirty men had crossed below our pickets with a view, it is said, of breaking up our fisheries near Port Royal. It was also reported that five regiments of infantry were just opposite, as also a large wagon train supposed to contain pontoons.

There have been up to this morning no demonstrations in our immediate front.

THE CHICKEN QUESTION.—The Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel*, is entitled to the credit of the following philosophical idea:

Has any one got an egg-hatching machine? because if he has, his fortune is as good as made. Chicken raising should be attended to by all those who have a place suitable to keep them for market. Every old hen who exhibits a propensity for "setting" should be accommodated at once, if the eggs can be procured. Raise all the chickens you can—they will be needed. As an inducement to enterprise in this direction, we would state that yesterday morning, fowls in the tenderest stage of chickenhood, with the shells hardly dried off their backs, were sold in this market at one dollar each!

"Herne's" the Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*, says that it is reported that Edward Wm. Johnston, the brilliant writer, will ere long, be confederated with the Southern press. He is a brother of "General Joe" and has been long in prison in St. Louis, and lost all his property.

A WOMAN'S SPITE.—The London *Lancet* tells a story of a woman who had one of her beautiful legs amputated just to spite her husband. The leg was perfectly sound, and had been the special admiration.

The Raleigh *Conscript* contains accounts of serious riots at Staleybridge, Hyde, and other places largely dependent upon the cotton manufactory for means of subsistence.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, April 24.—In the Senate a lengthy debate took place this morning on the Bill to transfer soldiers in regiments of any State other than of their own State. The Bill was finally negatived. The amendment of the House to the Bill amending the impressment act was agreed to. It provides that in case an impressing officer disapproves the valuation of claims they shall be referred to Commissioners appointed under the impressment act. The Senate's Bill dropping officers of the army absent without leave was passed.

There was nothing of importance in open session of the House.

From the West.

TULLAHOMA, April 24.—Further news from McMinnville states that the enemy destroyed the Depot building, one engine and three cars, and retreated towards Murfreesboro.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

TULLAHOMA, April 24.—The word to-day is, everybody to the front. No movement there on the part of the enemy. Our troops are in fine spirits and confident. It is not believed the Yankees dare attack us. Advices from Shelbyville, to-day, state that three Yankee regiments are advancing, and one held in check by Col. Roddy.

Sharp Skirmish in Mississippi.

OKALONA, April 25.—Our cavalry engaged the enemy yesterday at Birmingham. The fight lasted two and a half hours. The enemy were completely routed, losing fifteen killed and a large number wounded. Col. Hatch, of the second Iowa cavalry, was seen to fall from his horse, which ran into our lines and was captured. Our loss was one killed and twenty wounded. The destruction of the bridge was prevented.

Yankees Advancing.

CHATTANOOGA, April 25.—Passengers by the train report Gen. Dodge, with a Yankee force estimated at five to ten thousand, advanced ten miles East of Tuscumbia. Col. Roddy is fighting and retreating towards reinforcements.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, April 25.—The Senate passed the House Bill to admit, free of duty, all machinery for carrying on any of the mechanic arts. The Bill to impress Railroads was considered in secret session. The House concurred in the Senate resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 1st of May. Albert R. Lamar has been elected clerk.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Run the Blockade.

SAVANNAH, April 24.—The sloop *Eagle*, Capt. Brenton, laden with Cotton and Tobacco, outward bound, was beached and fired in Warsaw Sound Thursday night to prevent her capture by the blockaders. Crew safe.

From the West.

TUSCUMBIA, April, 25.—The enemy is falling back. All quiet on our front.

WHEELER'S LATE EXPLOITS.—A correspondent writing from McMinnville on the 14th, says:

Nine miles beyond Nashville, Gen. Wheeler arrested a train on the Louisville and Nashville road and captured an immense supply of Federal government stock, burning cars, locomotive, etc.

Subsequently he approached the rear of Nashville by one of his characteristically bold and brilliant feats, and within nine miles of the "City of Rocks"—the dear home for which so many of us long—he pitched into a train upon the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. The train was halted, but not before a well directed volley had been fired into the fast speeding cars. As a result of the exploit, General Wheeler had the pleasure of handing over to him three of Rosecran's staff officers, thirty-five other gentlemen who bore the insignia of rank, and about one hundred of Confederate soldiers who had been captured and were on their way to jail. The little volley fired into the train resulted in killing some thirty Federal soldiers, and wounding thrice that number.

Among the sports of Gen. Wheeler are thirty-six thousand dollars in greenbacks, which will assist in equalizing us on account of their Confederate counterfeits.

He also secured the celebrated Trautso pistol, just presented to Gen. Rosecrans by some time-serving Yankee; and inscribed with the name of seven battle fields, upon which old Rosy had distinguished himself.

Gen Morgan left yesterday for the front. There is warm work ahead for him, and he and his command are in excellent trim.

BLOCKADE RUNNING.—There seems to be quite a lively trade going on between Wilmington and Nassau. Steamers run the blockade and come in to Wilmington every few days. The *Journal* of Thursday says:

There has been pretty heavy firing last night and this morning in the direction of New Inlet. We learn that the firing was from the blockaders and directed at certain steamers bound for this port. The steamer Margarett and Jessie, Capt. Wilson, crossed New Inlet Bar last night at 9 o'clock, and the Confederate steamer Merrimac, arrived up here this forenoon, at half-past 8 o'clock, having got in this morning and kept on up to town. Both vessels were repeatedly fired at, but escaped unhurt.

The steamer Charleston, Capt. Walker, has been beached between the "Anderson Battery" and "Gaskin Battery," some miles north of New Inlet. It is hoped that she may be saved, although three blockaders are firing at her. She lies under the protection of the batteries.

P. S. The following dispatch from Fort Fisher, received a quarter after ten this forenoon, informs us of the safety of the Charleston:

Messrs. Editors of Press—The steamer Charleston, which was beached this morning, got afloat and is now safe inside the bay.

OUR FLAG.—The Senate passed a bill on Wednesday, prescribing the flag of the Confederate States. The flag which has waved triumphantly over so many battle fields in this war for Southern independence is retained, appropriately, as the "union," or canton square of the new flag. The "fly," or remaining portion of the ensign, consists of three horizontal bars of equal width, the centre one red, the others white. The white represents "purity and innocence," the blue, "strength and stability." The committee have bestowed much attention upon this subject, and after inspecting the numerous designs submitted to them, have originated and fixed upon the design above described as one combining more than any other all the requisites of a flag for the Confederacy. The bill was passed by the Senate without a dissenting voice, and we presume it will meet with like favor in the House of Representatives.

FROM SUFFOLK.—The Petersburg *Express* of Friday says:

Passengers by the train from Blackwater yesterday afternoon, report that our forces have not receded one inch from the positions occupied by them last week. The outer pickets of the respective armies are within 400 yards of each other, and we have again occupied the position on Keeling's Farm, at which a portion of our troops were captured on Sunday night. The occupation of this point renders the river wholly unavailable by the enemy, and arrangements have been made to hold it now at all hazards.